DOINGS IN THE FIELD OF SPORT IN EAST AND WEST.

rrounding Them-A Michigan Girl Is Offended by the College Men.

the college publication at Amherst, contains a latter relating to a subject most important to intercollegiate athletics, although it is not often brought much to the surface in the consideration of the merits of athletic teams. It deals with organized efforts to improve the scholastic standing of the candidates for athletic teams and comes from Harold Baily of Scarab, a society at Amherst. The letter points out that although much attention is devoted to athletes not enough time is given to the consideration of the college work these men are doing. so that often they become ineligible and unable to take part in sports.

come up from time to time in a casual way instance, when the movement to abolish football at Columbia was started it was pointed out that football men lost too much time from their studies and thereby lowered the average of their classes in efficiency. No attempt was made at Coto improve this standing, the admission being made simply that scholarship was often poor because of the great amount of time devoted to the game. Football was considered the chief offender, principally because it came at the start of the college year. and if because of it a man really did neglect his college work he received a setback from which he could not easily recover.

A somewhat different attitude has been preserved by other institutions, for instance, Pennsylvania. There the faculty persistently refused to admit that the udents were so far out of their control that they could continue to drop behind in their collegiate work and remain members of athletic teams. At Columbia it was more than intimated at the time of the football argument that students through the laxity of supervision by certain of the instructors were able to keep up, just hanging to their classes, and to compete in athletics. That amounted practically to a charge that professors were using their places to favor some athletes as against the rest of the student body. In fact, it was intimated that one instructor in charge of a department whose treatment of athletes had been too lax withdrew by request and was followed by a man who went over to the other side and treated the athletes with unnecessary harshness

These considerations, however, have little to do with the facts in hand in other colleges regarding the student who falls behind in his work while a candidate for an athletic team or while a member of it. In faculty has hedged about the competing in sport with restrictions that in effect make the athlete work harder at his studies than the ordinary man. For instance, it makes no difference to the faculty, in a way of speaking, how low a grade a non-athlete to it, except that in certain cases a man may be dropped from the institution's rolls. That is of course the case of the athlete too. But the point is that previous to achieving such low standing a man is not made a public example by being suspended from any college activities. If the baneful thing Is wasting time that might be devoted to college work, there is a natural question as to why that should not apply to every sort of college activity.

his standing in studies is poor. It is unnatural to expect that a debater should not be well up in his studies, but it is just possible, especially in a Western college, that such might be the case. A man who is trying for one of the frequent and important college debates in a Western college might very easily neglect his studies for a time It is many chances to none that he would not be debarred from the debating team. Still in that he represents his college in no unimportant way, because debating is a big thing in many colleges and as much pride is taken in success in these contests as in victory in athletic sports. It may be said also that rarely if ever has a man been dropped from the staff of a college paper for attaching himself to that work to the detriment of his studies. True, in that he is not representing his college in open competition like the debater and the athlete, but still he is pursuing something outside his college work, to the harm of the latter.

Many times, of course, a man receives a warning that he should keep up with his work, but nothing like the close watch is kept on non-athletes that is maintained with athletes, as far as studies go. It is no exaggeration to say that cases may be cited in several colleges where men actually have been told by their instructors when they became candidates for athletic when they became candidates for "Ethletic teams that they were exposing themselves to danger. In fact, one college instructor said in the hearing of the writer to an athlete." Mr. X, if you go out for the football team you are going to risk your degree. I do not believe that a man can do things to the satisfaction of both his faculty and his athletic coach."

Just as an example of the strictness of Just as an example of the strictness of athletic rules, the Princeton regulation as to competitions in the same season may be cited. A man may not be a member of more than two organizations which represent the university in any one season. For instance, if he is on the glee club and the dramatic club, he cannot take part in varsity sports at all. Once upon a time a man might be all kinds of an athlete. He could play football, baseball, hockey and be a track athlete, but not now. The opponents of college sport will say, "Of course, if a man is always at some sport or another, how can he get at some sport or another, how can be get time for study?" There are few examples of men who have the ability to do all those things who fail absolutely in their studies. And there are many men who come out better at the end than the non-athlete,

whose best contribution to the university's advertising is sitting in the stands and applauding or the reverse.

There undoubtedly have been many men who have gone to college and who have competed, to the detriment of their college work. No one who has looked matters over carefully will deny that. But it is equally true that there are the loafers and the hashers, who have not even the exquent

over carefulty will deny that. But it is equally true that there are the loafers and the hushers, who have not even the exouse of taking part in manly, healthful sport. To be sure they eventually lose cut, but it is a safe thing to say that while they are a permitted to remain in college they are a thousand times worse influence than any athlete could ever be. The college opponents of athletics say that nowadays the student is athletics mad.

This rather brings the argument back to the other end of the circle, so to speak. It still remains a question as to whether the university is to blame because it cannot control the student athlete and prefers to blame, because he is too devoted to heathletic idea. Wherefore return may be made to the letter in the Amherat Student, which is not polemic, and says in part:

"The college body appeared to the letter in the Amherat Student, which is not polemic, and says in part:

"The college body appeared to incomply and the imperior of Corea, was drawn by Japanese horses and driven by Japanese reporter reported to the Nichi Shimbun of Tokio that he ex-Empror of Corea, was drawn by Japanese horses and driven by Japanese horses and driven by Japanese horses and driven by Japanese hors

or why this man of acknowledged ability as a weight man does not represent the college at Worcester.

"Little or no credit is given to the athletes."

ONE OF THE FEATS THAT

however, who by conscientious atudy main-tain a good rank in scholarship. Never-theless it is just as much the duty of every theless it is just as much the duty of every athlete to maintain the scholarship standing necessary for him to compete on the teams as it is for him to mind the rules of the game or to keep in good training. It is as much an exhibition of college spirit for athletes to keep an average shove 65 per cent. and limit the conditions to one as it is to play a gilt edged game on the gridiron or diamond, for the latter would be impossible without the former.

mond, for the latter would be impossible without the former.

"Freshmen athletes especially are in honor bound to attend strictly to college work, as scholastic requirements for freshmen are especially strict. This applies not only to getting off all conditions but to maintaining a standing of at least 65 per cent. in all the studies of freshman year. There are several men who are strong candicates for the baseball and track teams who will not be eligible to play unless they begin at once to get off conditions.

"A year or so ago the faculty decided to

for the baseball and track teams who will not be eligible to play unless they begin at once to get off conditions.

"A year or so ago the faculty decided to bar all freshmen from the college teams. In response to a petition from the college teams. In response to a petition from the college body, however, they ruled to allow freshmen to compete, but under special scholastic conditions. The students offered to elect a committee to supervise the work of the freshmen. Last spring Scarab appointed a chairman to choose a committee to take up the work where the committee of '06 and '07 left off. It extended its scope to cover all men representing the college on teams or organizations.

"It is for this committee that I wish to enlist the hearty support of the undergraduate body. We are assisted very materially by a professor who devoted a good deal of his time to this work, and it is only fair to him that the managers, athletes and all men who are capable of representing the college in any way put their beat efforts toward making the movement a success. We have been hampered somewhat in our work by managers who think scholastic work is of minor importance. All information that we ask of managers must be accurate and business-like or else our system will be inefficient. In every case unless we have the hearty support of managers and athletes alike we will continue to put weakened teams in the field owing to varsity material that is enoumbered with conditions and thereby forced to remain on the side lines."

Out at the University of Michigan, which like many other State universities is coeducational, the girls are asked to help out the athletic teams with money, although most often they do that without being asked. It will be remembered that when Wisconsin was hard pressed for funds last spring to bring the crew Fast the girls are asked to help out the athletic teams with money, although most often they do that without being asked. It will be remembered that when Wisconsin was hard pressed for funds last spring to bring

being asked. It will be remembered that when Wisconsin was hard present for funds last spring to bring the crew East the girls raised money by basketball games and helped very considerably, too, by sacrifices of their pocket money. When Michigan wanted to send the scrub team to Nashwills recently to be guests at the football

wanted to send the scrub team to Nashville recently to be guests at the football game with Vanderbilt there was discussion about what the girls would do.

Apparently something was said to hurt the feelings of some one, because "A Senior Girl" writes to the Michigan Daily: "There has been, it seems, some misunderstanding among Michigan men as to why it is that the girls do not contribute more freely to the various demands set forth by the men at the mass meetings. It is claimed that because it is the Michigan Union, in which the girls have no part, they have no interest because it is the Michigan Union, in which the girls have no part, they have no interest and will not contribute, and because it is the men and not the girls they refuse to help pay the expenses of sending out scrubs to Nashville. I wish to rectify this misunderstanding. It will be remembered that in former years girls certainly have been as generous toward the men's interests as the men have been toward anything in which the girls alone have been interested.

"Probably one-half the '07 lit. class which contributed a clock to the Michigan Union were girls. Further, the girls do not so consider anything like the Michigan Union or our athletics unworthy of their support. They would probably have contributed as generously this year as last to sending the scrubs had it not been for the unfortunate manner in which they were approached. At the present time the men when they call for a standing vote among the girls cannot expect much of a response when in doing this the girls make—themselves liable to ridicule not merely from the student body but even from the speaker. We don't enjoy being treated as outsiders and intruders "Probably one-half the '07 lit. class which except when they want our money.

REPRESSION IN COREA. Japanese Steps to Separate the Old Em-

peror and the New. Being an ex-Emperor and the father of an Emperor in Corea at the present time entails disadvantage. A recent despatch from Seoul published in a Tokio paper said that the Japanese Resident General had begun to believe that the old ex-Emperor and his son were altogether too friendly

When the Emperor was forced off the throne last July in favor of his young and weak minded son, who was considered more amenable to Japanese design, he did not take kindly to his voluntary abdication, but continued to keep up the old court intrigues and hand out advice from an obscure room of the palace to the throne. The new Emperor was only a tool in the hands of the Japanese, but he still retained some spark of filial and patriotic respect

for the former ruler. As a consequence the Japanese found that many of their plans for the acquisition of the last shreds of Corean sovereignty were being divulged and interfered with. With Japanese delicacy the agents of Prince separate the father and son in such a way as to prevent the exchange of confidences

First the old Emperor was moved to a separate palace and the place was filled with Japanese in the guise of house chamberlains, equerries and secretaries in wait-Still there were leaks and the reign-Emperor seemed to be under the influence of his father.

fluence of his father.

Through the pliant Corean Cabinet orders have recently been transmitted to the new Emperor that only once a week shall he visit his father, and that on those occasions there shall be nothing more between them than the formal tea drinking and exchange of the usual elaborate courtesies. The Emperor has been advised that since his father is really a bad man and no patriot it would not be for the best interests of Corea for him to pay more attention to him than the rigorous code of Corean etiquette demands.

The last rag was stripped from the dignity

The last rag was stripped from the dignity of the former occupant of the throne on October 3, when the reigning Emperor paid a visit in state to the tombs of his ancestors outside of the city walls. The procession through the city walls. The procession through the city was headed by two mounted Japanese police inspectors and a troop of Japanese cavalry.

The imperial banner carried by a Japanese color sergeant preceded the imperial coach. The imperial coach a gift from the Emperor of Japan to the Emperor of Corea, was drawn by Japanese horses and driven by Japanese drivers.

As all of this glitter passed out through the Taikan gate the old Emperor and the Crown Prince, his grandson, were allowed to stand near the gate and see the show.

A Japanese reporter reported to the Nichi

GNORGE COOK TO CONGRESS.

an Avalanche and Defled the Raifrond Magnates Twenty Years Ago to Save the Imprismed Homestake Miners.

DENVER, Nov. 12 .- When George W. ook, Representative-elect from Colorado. play his part on that political stage of the nation it will be just twenty years since he played the star rôle in a thrilling drams in real life that, but for him, would have been a tragedy with a hundred victims; of the Great Divide, with the sternal peaks of the Rocky Mountains for scenery.

The same restless energy that bore him victorious through this struggle had in earlier years swept him into the civil war at an age that made him the youngest this same energy made him the fittest man for the place when in the middle '80s he - was appointed superintendent of the mountain division of the Denver and Rio

It was a job that fitted him. He made war with equal grimness and glee upon the lawless mountain terrors that wrecked his that wrecked his tracks. Torrents and train nobbers alike he shovelled into contain division was as safe as a Sunday school

Then tlungs began to pall upon him. His hand itched for something beyond the routine of his position-and in the winter of 1887 that something came.

The division headquarters were at Lead ville, a mining camp lying high upon the Here on a December midnight he sat. At an adjacent table a telegraph key nervously clicked the movements of the

trains struggling through mountain and storm. A listless clerk recorded the monotonous reports and ticked off monotonous instructions to the laboring trains. All was dull and commonplace.

George Cook yawned, stretched his great limbs and sighed for the days of snowslides and holdups. He bit the end off a cigar and struck a match.

But that cigar was never lit. As he anguidly lifted the match there came a hurried clicking from the telegraph key. The match halted in midair, the clerk paused at his work with listening ears while the little key danced out its tale.

And this is what it told: The railway running west from Leadville everal miles and then, clambering up a narrow cleft in the mountain mass gains Tennessee Pass, the sunnmit of the Great Divide of the Rockies, ten miles from the Homestake Peak, a mountain giant shouldering its huge bulk into the blue thousands of feet above the little shanty that did duty as a station house on the summit of

telegraph operator ran a trail half a mile those days of silver. Its massive, huge gabled buildings, bracketed against the steep wall of the mountain, were overhung by vast reaches of snow fields from which here and there rose a tall pine, blasted and gaunt, pinning, as it were, the great white snow sheet to the mountain face.

The workings of the mine honeycombed the peak. A long tunnel had been driven and level, whence had been chambered numberless tons of ore. On this wintry night when George Cook sat listless in his office the night shift of a hundred miners was delving in the mountain.

It was just after midnight when the lone operator at Tennessee Pass was roused by tremor that ran like a shudder of an earthquake through the mountain. The next instant there smote on his ear a low, nenacing rumble as of distant thunder. Rushing to the door of his cabin his gaze

swept the heights above; cleared for a moent from the cloaking stormclouds. He rubbed his eyes in bewilderment and gazed

again. Where had stood the shaft houses and mills of the great Homestake mine was now but a vast white expanse of snow. He staggered to his key and with trembling fingers sent this message:

"Homestake mine swept away by snow-slide. One hundred miners buried alive in the long tunnel." George Cook sat frozen with horror as the telegraph key clicked out this measage. But the instant it ceased he was ablaze with white hot appears

white hot energy.
In ten minutes every section boss on his division had been notified to rouse his crew. gather his tools and stand ready. In least than half an hour there swept out of Salida. 100 miles to the east, and Glenwood, 160 miles to the west, double engine trains flying at express speed, tirelessly breasting the savage mountain grades and leaping along the rails in a firtation with death as they stormed toward the mountain top. along the rails in a filrtation with death as they stormed toward the mountain top. Here and there the whirring wheels halted an instant to take on the waiting section crews and then sped on regardless of the sacred rights of mail or express lying sulkily on the sidings. George Cook had given them the track.

In half an hour every available shovel in Leadville—and there are many in a mining camp—was aboard a train that steamed out of the town, carrying every man that

out of the town, carrying every man that drew pay from the railroad, saving a few left for imperative duty, and, with George Cook at the throttle, swiftly climbed the

Cook at the throttle, swiftly climbed the grade to the pass.

As the tardy dawn of the winter day broke through the storm clouds it saw high upon the shoulder of the mountain peak 200 eager men boring away into the wall of snow that blooked the mouth of the Homestake mine. Of course it was all hopeless; not a man but knew it as he bent to his shovel. But a cheery word from George and he braced himself again to his task.

And now as the shovels ate their way into the heart of the fallen avalanche nature played a cruel trick upon the workers; on

into the heart of the fallen avalanche nature played a cruel trick upon the workers; on all sides the snow began to cave in upon them. But that didn't dishearten Cook. In the depths of the Wolftone and Morning Star and other great mines of Leadville were miners old and cunning in the art of timbering and shoring up great masses of rock and all manner of treacherous earth. If rock and earth, then why not snow? He leaped on an engine, shot back to the mining camp, by turns threatened and implored the mine managers who were loath to let their best men go and by night he had fifty of the most skilled miners in the West shouldering up the great snow curtains that shouldering up the great snow curtains that hung impending over his men. Inch by inch and foot by foot he crept into the belly

I the wrecked avalanche.

And now on the third day came a road from Denver in the valley where the mag-hates of the railway sat in their easy chairs. Competition with the Union Pacific and South Park railroads was heartbreaking. They could not afford, they said, to jeop-ard the interests of their line by depleting

They could not afford, they said, to jeopard the interests of their line by depleting its working forces to aid in a work that, their engineers agreed, was utterly hopeless. Cook was ordered to abandon the homestake, send the men back to their places and keep the trains running.

He obeyed one order and disregarded the other. The trains, though short of men, got through. From the little hut at the pass that had now become his headquarters one hand directed the trains that came panting up the long grades from east and west, and the other was on the pulse of every man fighting the snow wall that blocked in the Homestake miners.

Then the powers at Denver roared a gain. Three times they fired George Cook and three times he put the telegrams in his pocket, went up on the icy mountain and cheered the boys to their task.

On the fourth day doubt gave way to hope; on the fifth hope to certainty—and on the afternoon of the sixth the eager picks drove through the last of the barrier and forth from the black mouth of the Homestake tunnel there staggered a hundred haggard miners. Every man buried beneath the 500 feet of snow came forth alive.

And George Cook? Next day he was back at his desk in Leadville, pegging away at his routine of work as though it were an everyday duty to snatch a hundred fellow beings from a living tomb.

It was heroism—and business too. Before the powers in Denver had time to de-

It was heroism—and business too. Be-fore the powers in Denver had time to de-nounce this flagrant breach of discipline and make him a horrible example the tre flowed into the Leadville office turned their thoughts into channels of peace and good will, for Leadville shipped 1,700 tons of ore a day at \$4 a ton freight, and there were three other powerful roads fighting for it. The astonished eyes of the powers perceived that miner and merchant alike came crowding to ship over "George Cook's road," as the Denver and Rio Grande was henceforth known.

The mountain men o' Colorado have sent George Cook to Congress. That is because he wants to come. But if there is anything else on earth that he wants that these mountain men can reach it is his.

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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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\$62	Sideboards choice designs, finely made. Sale price	\$39.00
	Sideboards neat and pretty se-	\$27.00
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\$43 China Cabinets glass panels, \$27.50 \$30 China Cabinets oval ends. \$19.00 plate glass, fine y made.....

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WINDING A WATCH.

maker, "that it would make any difference ing or at night, but it does make consider-

"When a watch is wound up at night ming out of a warm pocket, and laid down or hung up in a cool place, the mainspring will contract by the cooling off of the metals. Reing wound up tightly all chance of contracting has been shut off and the spring is bound to break.

"If, however, the watch is wound up the morning, having partly run down left in the barrel to contract. Another

reason why it should be wound up in the morning is that the spring will then have more power and thus will be in a better condition to resist the disturbing movements of the bearer during the daytime.

"Being generally in a horizontal position during the night and running with less power, the horizontal position, in which the balance runs more freely, will operate to make the length of the swing of the balance wheel during the night as nearly as possible the same as in the daytime."

From the Baltimore American. "I so journed for more than a year in Central America, mostly in Honduras, where I went "These aborigines are mostly of warlike mould and as brave fighters as any of the human race, I was especially impressed with the inhabitants of the Copan and Gracias districts. They are the best fighting stock

In all Latin America. Three or four bundred of them will often defeat an army of three their size. They are ever anger for battle and reck nothing of heavy adverse odds. They are supposed to be Christians, but from what I saw and learned of others I came to the belief that they practise heathen rites and ceremonies. They are excellent friends but terrible enemies, and if deteated in battle are apt to visit their wrath on their unfortunate officers.

These Indians oding to their primitive customs and do most of their hunding with hows and arrows. The way they use the bow is rather unique. They sight their game, calculate the distance and then shoot their arrows into the air, whereupon the weapon falls upon the mark, whether bind or beast, seven times out of ten, with fatal effect. The country they inhabit is quite coid, and often in the morning I have seen a thin cost of the over the jar of water piaced on my tables, again, when shivering under two or three binkets. I have looked with envy at my messo cervantly who, stripped to the skin and wrapped only in a thin cotton sheet, slept as comfortably as though in a steam heated apartment."

Sale of Exquisite Cut Glass

20c. Dot Swiss, 8c. yd.

50c. Cotton Vests Seconds 39c.

100 Extension Tables Made for U.S. Gov't.

For which it was to pay \$15.00 each. Because of a slight mismeasurement they were not ac cepted-golden oak, 44 inch top, extends 10 feet. One to a customer. None delivered outside

Great Remnant Sale in the Carpet Stock

All Grades of Axminster, Body Brussels and Velvet, 59c. Yd.

Bring the size of your rooms and then you can decide quickly—the rush will be great. 80c. Brussels Carpets, Dropped Pat-\$1.25 and \$1.50 Savonnerie Body Brussels, Wilton Velvet. Odd Rolls and Dropped Patterns89c

\$1 Value Velvet Carpets, Dropped Pat-S1.25 Values, Odd Velvet Stair Car-

Great Clearing Sale of Rugs to Make Room for Christmas Toys.

See the Rugs at these Great Reductions.

\$45.00 Value, Royal Wilton Ruge.

\$40.00 Value, 8.3x10.6 Royal Wilton Rugs\$28.00 \$5.00 Values, Axminster Rugs, 36x72

100 Extension Tables Made for U.

For which it was to pay \$15.00 each. Because of a slight mismeasurement they were not accepted. Golden oak, 44 inch top, extends 10 feet. Only one to a customer. None delivered outside New York at this price.

Waists, Skirts,

Women's \$3 & \$3.50 Shoes Best Wearing \$1.95 Pr.

Dull kid and gun metal calfakin, in Blucher, low cut and patent leather coltakin and button and lace, with dull kid tops.

Shapely, stylish, easy fitting lasts and toe shapes to choose from, with tips, military, Cuban and walking height heels; soles are of good walking weight, close extension edges; well made, fine finish and easy fit, comfortable, and will give long service; widths B, C, D and E, and the range of sizes is from 2½ to 7.

8c. to 25c. Laces, 5c. to 9c. Yd.

Torchon, Pt. de Paris, French Val. and Cluny.

25c. to \$3.00 yard Venise, straight bands, irregular galloons and medallion effects, 15c. to \$1.98 yard.

10c. to 35c. yd. Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions, assorted widths, 5c. to 15c. yd.

Lovely Lierre and Embroidered Robes. A most attractive showing of elegance at unusual reductions. Every lady will recognize in these beautiful garments values that in Manhattan would sell for almost double our

price. \$15.00 to \$35.00 Lierre Lace Robes, \$12.48 to \$24.98 \$10.00 to \$25.00 Embroidered Robes, \$6.98 to \$19.98 Main Floor.

\$5 Down Filled Comfortables, \$3.98 Ea. Covered both sides with best quality figured sateen and filled with good quality Kentucky down.

Not more than 2 to a customer. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

Annex, Man.

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Detch Kitchen, by L. M. Orth, was \$60.00, now......\$40.00

Cardinal's Visit, by J. Fougart, was \$150.00, now \$100-00

Two Lovers, by A. Andrews, was \$40.00, now..... Fisherman's Home, by J. Fougart. was \$80.00, now.....

Willow Creek, by G. W. Drew: was

25 Paintings, framed, gold burnished

frames and shadow boxes; were \$15.00 up to \$25.00, now. . \$10.00

20 Paintings, framed, gold burnished frames and shadow boxes: were \$35.00 up to \$50.00, now. . \$25.00

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Men's Suits and Overcoats, Men's all wool Trousers.
\$1.65
Young men's all wool Overcoats; sizes 14 to 20, \$5.9% Boys' special Suits, \$3.98 A Coat and two pairs of Pants; one straight, one

knickerbocker; sizes 7 to 16.
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Plumes to the leading shades in velvets and ribbons. They are the very
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\$2.25 value, in black and colors.
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metal, olive, myrtle, garnet, pearl,
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\$4.98 value, in black, white, ciel and
other shades
None will be sent C. O. D.

Misses' Silk Hats, 95c. Velvet on Brim and Side Crown. All shades, including black, made on frames and require but simple None sent C. O. D. nor on approva-

500 Woven Petticoats, Flannelette Skirts,

All fancy shapes; choice of Fruit Saucers.
Open Vegetable Dishes.
Oval Meat Dishes.....10c 12c ream Pitchers..... ups and Saucers..... Covered Dishes. 39c
Thin blown crystal Table Tumblers, regularly 60c. a doz., at 39c
Jardinieres, in rich blended colors, large size; regularly 79c. and 98c., at 48c.

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paintings.
Bleaching old engravings equal to
new our specialty. Estimates cheernew our specialty. Third Floor.

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